



**I. Will/ Be Going To to talk about the future**

	<b>Will</b>	<b>Be going to</b>
<b>1. Form</b>	(+)S + will + V (-)S + will not/ won't + V (?) Will + S + V?	(+) S + am/is/ are going to + V (-)S am/is/ are + not ('m not/ isn't/ aren't) + going to + V (?) Am/ Is/ Are + S + going to+ V?
<b>2. Uses</b>	We use will to talk about: - Plans which are made at the moment of speaking. ( <i>quyết định nhất thời</i> ) - Predictions based on what we think or believe about the future. ( <i>điều mình tin trong tương lai</i> )	We use be going to to talk about: - Plans and intentions which are made before the moment of speaking. ( <i>kế hoạch đã định sẵn</i> ) - Predictions based on what we see or know. ( <i>tiên đoán dựa vào dấu hiệu có trước</i> )
<b>3. Time expressions</b>	tomorrow, next week/month/year..., in a week/month... think, believe, hope, expect, suppose, know, probably...	tomorrow, tonight, next week/month, ...

**Exercise 1: Choose the correct answer.**

**1. Listen! There's someone at the door. I \_\_\_\_ the door for you.**

A. am going to open      B. am opening  
C. open      D. will open

**2. "Look at those dark clouds!" - "Yes, it \_\_\_\_ in some minutes."**

A. will rain      B. is going to rain  
C. are going to rain      D. is raining

**3. It's very hot. \_\_\_\_ the window. please?**

A. Are you opening      B. Are you going to open  
C. Will you open      D. Won't you open

**4. Although I have taken some aspirin (a kind of medicine), the headache \_\_\_\_\_ away.**

A. isn't going      B. isn't going to  
C. not go      D. won't go

**5. Don't touch that dog. It \_\_\_\_ you.**

A. bites      B. is biting  
C. is going to bite      D. will bite

**6. Wait! I \_\_\_\_ you to the station.**

A. driving      B. drive  
C. is going to drive      D. will drive

**7. I \_\_\_\_ my sister in April as planned.**

A. have seen      B. will see  
C. am going to see      D. see

**8. Perhaps I \_\_\_\_ New York one day.**

- A. am visiting
- B. am going to visit
- C. visit
- D. will visit

## 9. What time tomorrow?

10. I met my parents at the weekend. I already bought a train ticket.

## II. Passive Voice

## PASSIVE VOICE

## 1. Form: be + past participle

Ex.

+ The plants are watered by  
Jack everyday.

+ The report was published last week

**2. Uses:** We use the passive voice when **the person or thing** that **does the action** is **unknown, unimportant, obvious** from the context or we don't want to say who the doer is. We **focus on the action** itself.

(Tập trung vào hành động mà không quan tâm đến người thực hiện)

Ex: My wallet was stolen yesterday.

The house is cleaned twice a week.

The thief was arrested.

**Exercise 2: Decide whether the following sentences belong to the active voice or passive voice. (Pay attention to the structure)**

1. I have never been to Paris. (active voice/ passive voice)
2. The tower was built in 1802 by a French Artist. (active voice/ passive voice)
3. We decided not to hire anyone. (active voice/ passive voice)
4. No one was injured by the fire. (active voice/ passive voice)
5. The award was given to the top student. (active voice/ passive voice)

### Exercise 3: Choose the active or passive form

1. Millions of dollars' worth of damage has been caused by a storm which (**swept / was swept**) across the north of the United States last night.
2. The River Reiner (**burst / was burst**) its banks after heavy rain.
3. Many people (**rescued / were rescued**) from the floods by fire-fighters.
4. Firefighters (**received / were received**) hundreds of calls for help.
5. Wind speeds (**reached / were reached**) ninety miles an hour in some places.
6. Roads (**blocked / were blocked**) by fallen trees.
7. Electricity lines (**brought / were brought**) down, leaving thousands of homes without electricity.
8. "Everything possible (**is doing / is being done**) to get things back to normal," a spokesman said.
9. One young girl (**took / was taken**) to hospital after she broke her leg.
10. She has now (**sent / been sent**) home.